

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
CORPUS CHRISTI DIVISION**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**v.**

**MARIO ENRIQUE DELAFUENTE**

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**CRIMINAL NO. C-13-764-2**

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**ORDER ACCEPTING GUILTY PLEA**

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Now before the Court is the Findings and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge Jason B. Libby containing his recommendation (1) that this Court adopt his findings that the Defendant's guilty plea in the above-styled and numbered cause was knowingly and voluntarily entered, with a full understanding of the consequences of the plea and the constitutional rights being waived, and that the plea was supported by an adequate basis in fact; (2) that the Court accept the Defendant's guilty plea; and (3) that the Court adjudge the Defendant guilty of the offense charged in Counts One and Two of the Indictment. (D.E. 127.)

On January 16, 2014, the Magistrate Judge, by designation and referral of this Court (pursuant to the authority of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(3) and this Court's standing order of referral) and with the consent of the parties, conducted the re-arraignment and guilty plea colloquy of the Defendant, Mario Enrique DeLaFuente. The Indictment charged the Defendant with having committed the following offense:

**COUNT ONE**

From on or about January 1, 2005, to on or about the date  
of this indictment, in the Southern District of Texas and elsewhere  
within the jurisdiction of the Court, the defendants,

Roberto Ruiz,  
Aka Bobby,  
Mario Enrique DeLaFuente,  
Rodolfo Ruiz, Jr.,  
Aka Pollo,  
Jose Luis Guerrero,  
Aka Pana,  
Leonel Mendoza Diaz,  
Aka Masacuta,  
Peter Morales,  
Aka Pirucha,  
And Ricardo Roberto Olivas, aka Bugs,

did knowingly and intentionally conspire and agree together, with each other, and with other persons known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to possess with intent to distribute a controlled substance. This violation involved more than five (5) kilograms of cocaine, a Schedule II controlled substance.

In violation of Title 21, United States Code, Sections 841(a)(1) and 841(b)(1)(A).

## **COUNT TWO**

From on or about January 1, 2005, to on or about the date of this indictment, in the Southern District of Texas and elsewhere within the jurisdiction of the Court, the defendants,

Roberto Ruiz,  
Aka Bobby,  
Mario Enrique DeLaFuente,  
Rodolfo Ruiz, Jr.,  
Aka Pollo,  
and Jose Luis Guerrero,  
Aka Pana,

did knowingly and intentionally conspire and agree together, with each other, and with other persons known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to conduct and attempt to conduct financial transactions affecting interstate and foreign commerce, then well knowing that the financial transactions involved the proceeds from some form of unlawful activity, that is, the distribution of controlled substances, knowing that the transactions were designed in whole or in part to conceal and disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, and control of the proceeds of the said specified unlawful activity, namely the distribution of controlled substances.

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1956(a)(1)(B)(i) and (h).

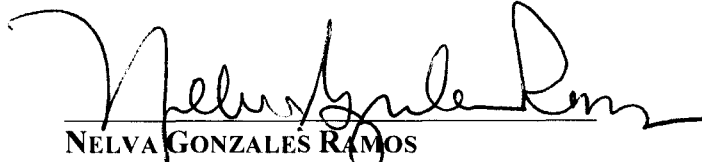
(D.E. 1.) After being placed under oath and advised of the charge against him, as well as his right to a jury trial and the consequences of entering a plea of guilty, the Defendant entered a plea of guilty to Counts One and Two of the Indictment.

More than fourteen days have passed since the parties, respectively, were served with the Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendation, and no party has filed objections. The Court regards such omission as the parties' agreement with and acceptance of the Magistrate Judge's findings. When no timely objection to a magistrate judge's findings and recommendation is filed, the district court need only satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the face of the record and accept the magistrate judge's findings and recommendation. *Guillory v. PPG Industries, Inc.*, 434 F.3d 303, 308 (5th Cir. 2005) (citing *Douglass v. United Services Auto Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1420 (5th Cir. 1996)); *United States v. Rivas*, 85 F.3d 193, 194 (5th Cir. 1996).

In the case at hand, the Court is of the opinion that the Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendation is supported by the record and that there is no clear error. Furthermore, the Court finds that the Defendant, Mario Enrique DeLaFuente is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea; that he is aware of the nature of the charge made against him, the consequences of his plea, and the nature of the constitutional rights that he is waiving; that his plea of guilty is a knowing and voluntary plea that did not result from force, threats, or promises (other than promises in a plea agreement); and that it is supported by an independent basis in fact containing each of the essential elements of the offense with which he is charged.

**THEREFORE**, the Court **ADOPTS** the Magistrate Judge's findings as its own, **ACCEPTS** Defendant's plea of guilty, and **ADJUDGES** the Defendant, Mario Enrique DeLaFuente guilty as charged in Counts One and Two of the Indictment.

**ORDERED** this 4<sup>th</sup> day of February 2014.



NELVA GONZALES RAMOS  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE